The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. III.—No. 39. **PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1824.** Whole No. 165.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second street, at $3 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year—Advertisements inserted at the customary price.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ACROSTIC.

Caroline, the moon awakes the tuneful lyre,
And kindles in the blaze of beauty's fire;
Rouses'st those strains, and softly sweet that flow,
On which the graces pour their every grace;
Like bright Iris'—bright that pencil'd bow,
In which young Cupid dips to head his bow,
Near by his side the youngest quiver rests,
Enhanced too—with darts, to mangle youthful breasts.

Can beauty's bloom forever fix the mind,
And dim the light that beams from inner cell'd?
No: beauty's charms may chain the captive'd swain
For one short moment—but can ne'er retain:
In beauty, virtue, wit, and sense unite'd,
Each charm is found to hold the polish'd mind;
Lo! here love wit and virtue built their shrine,
Delighted, each charms with youth and beauty shine.

WILFRID.

TO "GANEM,"

WITH A LOCK OF HAIR.

Go—simplet go—pledge of my heart
To him, the pledge of love who owns—
Tell him no emblem true does art
Of her, from whom this simplet sprouts.

Tell him to hold it in a beam
Warm from the sun to ensemble bright,—
Beneath the genial ray 'twill gleam
With mercurial ain of delight.

But should no kindly ambrose play
Upon this sweet'ning lock of hair,—
In trembles solitude 'twill lay,
Although the power to give is there.

Go, simplet, go to him whose heart
With deep truisms warm will ever glow;
Go simplet, go—and as we part,
My heart doth whisper, simplet go!

Go, simplet go—for his dear sake
Alone, whose breast is virtue's shrine,
I will not break his heart to take,
And pay the second boon with mine.

HARRIET.

TO JANE.

While round the cabin his wind-notes so gay,
As proudly he sits on his own native tree;
And revels in the sound of the lark's passive lay,
Skimming over the surface of ponder bright lee.
But more tuneful than the wood-note of robin so gay,
More sweet than the sound of the lark's passive lay,
To the voice of my Jane, when to music I hear,
Do music thus thrills to my heart from my ear.

The flowers of spring are both fragrant and fair,
The lily's profuse and the rose's rich dye;
The violets bend with their sweetness the air,
And the pink's pure carnation delights the fond eye.
Yet, more fragrant than lily's perfume is the breath
Of Jane, whose my soul shall love even to death:
More rich than the rose's red die, is the bloom
On her cheeks, which the fire of age ne'er can consume.

The birds that ride swift on the wings of the wind,
When Beings appear cloth'd in Autumn's array,
Are lovely and give pleasure sweet to the mind,
In Heaven's arch'd vault as they quickly play.
But how far far than pure Autumn's fair sky,
Is the smile that beams softly in Jane's mild blue eye;
The smile that can raise in my breast joy's rebel'd:
The smile that bespeaks a serene, tender mind.

CAROLINE.

STANZAS.

As morn I saw a lily fair,
Deep in a vale it grew;
With it no snow-wreath could compare
In purity of hue.

Within its bosom couch'd the dew
Distill'd from purest skies;
Around its balmy perfume threw
The joys of Paradise.

At noon, again, this loveliness flow'r
I sought, and found it dead;
Beneath the rays of solar pow'r
It droop'd its lifeless head.

Sighing, I said, the course of man
Is like this flowing flow'r;
His journey's short, nor can he scan
Beyond the present hour.

On life's gay stage he enters first,
And all around breathe joy:
But soon, by blighting care accurs'd,
His choicest pleasures cloy.

O'erwhelm'd quite with gloomy grief,
His spirit sinks in woe;
He flies to Heav'n to seek relief
From trials here below.

ROSALIE.

☞ It is said that an Indian was one day lying asleep in his canoe, a short distance above the falls of Niagara—some evil-disposed person cut the rope which tied his vessel to the shore, and it went rapidly towards the falls. The Indian awoke, and perceiving that death was inevitable, laid himself calmly down, and awaited his fate with the utmost composure."—*Newspaper.*

☞ That glides the stream—the falls are near—and is it, is it so?
Oh! yes, Great Spirit! now I feel that I to thee must go:
Why should Adanaco fear? his heart has never quail'd in fight!
He need not, in the hand of death, shrink from his father's sight.

His father's fires have fallen—all! and dearly have they paid
For that dark day when cold on earth his father's form was laid;
His knife hath still'd the hearts that beat with hatred for his sire;
Their blood has quench'd his thirst! their bodies form'd his watery fire!

Why should he fear?—the arrow goes not truer to its goal,
Than to his foe Adanaco's hand cast true, or hold his soul.
When hostile arms wound their wigwams darken'd all the sky,
Oh! then that threat'ning gloom was sent Adanaco's angry eye.

The foe was driven back! three years in anguish his the greatest;
Its Grey, Chief of his brave tribe, was no where to be found!
Three nights Adanaco hover'd near—three nights he watch'd the foe,
And many a spirit laid, his arrow sent to shades below;

The fire was lit—the song was sung—around Grey they danc'd,
And every and anon on him, their eyes they wildly glanced;
Adanaco lightly rush'd amidst! he cut'd them of their prey!
And swifter than the light'ning's flash, he bore his Chief away!

Adanaco to his Malinka was ever kind and true,
Oh! she was like the fragrant rose, when wet with morning dew;
But like the rose, when blighted by a rude and wintry blast,
Her body fell by death's!—her soul to happier regions past'd!

"The coward heart may fear to meet its father's threatening shade,
But he who has been true on earth, need never be afraid:
On sunny banks his soul shall rove—on banks of abeyant air aisle,
Forever bright, forever gay, with morning's golden beams.

"There woods are fair—this stream is bright—'tis worthy of the brave;
A warrior's pure atmosphere can ne'er support a slave!
Fair, oh! beyond the hills, there is a brighter world than this,
Where warriors quaff the holy cup of never ending bliss.

"Tho' cruel hand has sent Adanaco's best far from the shore,
Why should he grieve?—he is the last—his gallant tribe's no more!
He long has wish'd for death to part his spirit from its clay,
That to some happier hunting ground it then might wing its way.

"The falls are near—their thunder, as it rises on the blast,
Shall to his fathers tell that brave Adanaco's breath'd his last:
The falls are near! his soul will shortly ride upon the wind,
Until you close, you bright blue Heaven, the rising spray hath kiss'd."

Thus sung the warrior, as his boat was hurried o'er the steep,
No sigh escap'd his lips—he sunk beneath the watery deep;
A whizz from some upon the bright and sparkling wave,
It paid and 'neath Niagara's falls he found a watery grave.

FRANCES.

THE MORALIST.

"Oh! give thanks unto the Lord; call upon his name; make known his deeds among the people."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It is mentioned somewhere that not many of the mighty and the noble are called to eminent services in the Church of God, for he chooses the weak things of this world to confound the mighty, that no self-important person may glory in his presence. In another place, when the divine evidence of the heavenly authority was strikingly set before the degenerate Jews, for their acceptance, it was enquired whether any of the rulers or pharisees believed? Suppose these enquirers had accepted the evidence decisive, without reference to those important persons, then had they been numbered among the chosen seed who believed unto salvation; but if they waited for those who were considered great people, rulers and pharisees to lead the way, they would never arrive at the harbour of eternal safety. For though a few of the rulers were numbered with the believers in Jesus Christ, we don't find that the pharisees, who, we are told, professed to be very righteous and holy persons, more so than their neighbours; we dont find that these ever received the Messiah, or believed in him as the Deliverer, who was to restore the Jews to the Divine favour. No—nor can a pharisee, while he entertains that exalted opinion of his own righteousness which sets him above his equals, in his own view, and says, stand off, I am more holy than thou, ever become a believer in Christ, or partake of the joys of God's salvation.

What are we to learn by the parable of the man who fell among thieves, but that a Samaritan, one of a religious profession, that was much despised, was at heart really a better man, and more humane, than either Priest or Levite. Those Ministers of Religion were not accustomed to acts of humanity and kindness; no—they kept off, on the other side, and went their way, no doubt saying to themselves, this is some low-lived fellow that has got into a scrape by his own want of discretion.—The kingdom of Heaven, is rest, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit, shed abroad in our hearts, and is never known by the self-important, pharasaical spirit, in any generation that has existed from the creation to the present time. LUCAS.

"EXTRACT OF A WINTER PIECE."

BY THE REV. JAMES MERVEN, M. A.

How mighty! how majestic! and O! how mysterious, are thy works, thou God of heaven and Lord of nature! When the air is calm, where sleep the stormy winds? In what chambers are they reposed, or in what dungeons confined; till thou art pleased to awaken their rage, and throw open their prison doors? Then, with irresistible impetuosity they fly forth, scattering dread and menacing destruction.

The atmosphere is hurled into the most tumultuous confusion. The aerial torrent bursts its way over mountains, seas, and continents. All things feel the dreadful shock. All things tremble before the furious blast. The forest, vexed and torn groans under the scourge. Her sturdy sons are strained to the very root, and almost sweep the soil they were wont to shade. The stubborn oak, that disdains to bend, is dashed headlong to the ground; and, with shattered arms, with prostrate trunk, blocks the road; while the flexile reed, that springs up in the marsh, yielding to the gust, (as the meek and pliant temper to injuries, or the resigned and patient spirit to misfortunes,) eludes the force of the storm, and survives amidst the wide-spread havoc.

For a moment the turbulent and outrageous sky seems to be assuaged; but it intermits its wrath, only to increase its strength—Soon the sounding squadrons of the air return to the attack, and renew their ravages with redoubled fury.—The stately dome rocks amidst the wheeling clouds. The impregnable tower totters on its basis, and threatens to overwhelm, whom it was intended to protect. The ragged rock is rent in pieces; and even the hills, the perpetual hills, on their deep foundations, are scarcely secure.—Where, now, is the place of safety, when the city reels, and houses become heaps? Sleep affrighted flies. Diversion is turned into horror. All is uproar in the element; all is consternation among mortals; and nothing but one wide scene of rueful devastation through the land. Yet, this is only an inferior minister of divine displeasure; the executioner of milder indignation. How then, O! how will the lofty looks of man be humbled, and the haughtiness of men be bowed down? when the Lord God Omnipotent shall meditate terror—when he shall set all his terrors in array—when he arises, to judge the nations, and to shake terribly the earth!

PARNASSIAN PILL SHOP.

BY DOCTOR SANGRADO.

Dr. Sangrado, finding it utterly impossible, from the multiplicity of his engagements, to administer to the complaints of all who require the exertion of his professional skill, has deemed it advisable, under the favour of his celestial patronesses, the tuneful nine, to engage, as an auxiliary, a disciple of Hippocrates, who has long been accustomed to treating the diseases of those who are afflicted with *mania a scribendo*, and its concomitant evils—The assistant, although not consummate in the science he practices, will, nevertheless, from his access to the Doctor's infallible *recipes*, and under the directions of his principal, be enabled to prescribe effectually for the innumerable train who stand in need of an immediate remedy. Let not, however, the race of would-be bards imagine, that, because the Doctor is at this time unavoidably deterred from attending to them, he has withdrawn from the discharge of the duty allotted him by the Muses; for, it is his intention briefly to reappear, with a fresh supply of nostrums, among which will be found a sovereign bolus, expressly prepared for several whose cases are now under consideration.

Having thus, in my preliminary, slightly glanced at the causes which operated to obtain for me the desirable situation I now hold, in the capacity of assistant to Dr. Sangrado, and, having made known the reason of his absence from behind the counter of his "Pill Shop," I come to the important duty of dispensing my "Balm of Gilead" to one who, from the sickly condition of his *pericranium*, together with a few "compunctious visitings o' conscience," seems especially to require its healing influence. It appears, from the preparatory remarks to what my patient very modestly terms "Poetry," that he is a "young lad, it being his second attempt" to soar on the wings of imagination to the empyrean habitations of the Muses. Unfortunately for the success of our Juvenile Æronaut, he had not risen far above "this nether world" when the pinions on which he meant to sail through Heaven's arched vault gave way, and he was precipitated into a filthy channel, which flows through a certain place well known, to persons of a similar description, by the name of Poetasters' Grove, where "dulness immortal reigns." Happily, the injury he received is not mortal, and should he pay strict observance to my prescriptions, I promise him a speedy recovery. I shall suspend, however, all further commentary until this "young lad" has exhibited his "second attempt," in his own mellifluous language.

Messrs. Editors—If you deem the following lines worthy of an insertion in your paper you will please insert them they being composed by a young lad being his second attempt.

POETRY.

As on the banks alone I stray'd,
And musing on my charming maid,
For help, oh help I heard a cry,
And by the sound I knew T was nigh,

I drew my pistols from my belt,
When lo, a dreadful shock I felt,
Methought it was Lavinia cried,
There is a dagger in my side.

I now had gain'd the fatal spot,
Where stood a lonely wretched cot,
I entered it with little heed,
Where stood the monster of the deed.

I saw there weltering in her blood,
Lavinia in this cot of mud.
I shot the monster through the heart,
And made him feel death's fatal dart. I.

Have you ever, gentle reader, in the course of your peregrinations through the paths of literature, met with a more exquisite regale, than the delicious *morceau* I have just set before you affords? I think not. With what admirable dexterity does the "young lad" introduce his subject—how powerful is the effect produced by his beautiful simplicity, and how our hearts sympathize with his lonely musings on the "charming maid," to whom he was no doubt attached by the tender cords of love. Yet softly—even while he is indulging in these blissful reveries—these delightful day-dreams of affection, he is startled by a "cry for help, oh! help," that caused him instantly to "draw his pistols from his belt," where for better security he had placed them. The suddenness of this action produced "a dreadful shock," which was by no means lessened, when he subsequently

"Thought it was Lavinia cried,
There is a dagger in my side."

Without undergoing the inconvenience of locomotion, he

"Now had gain'd the fatal spot,
Where stood a lonely wretched cot,
He entered it with little little heed,
Where stood the monster of the deed."

I cannot bring myself to recapitulate what there met his "scar'd vision;" suffice it that "in this cot of mud" he

"Shot the monster through the heart,
And made him feel death's fatal dart."

There is something so admirably sublime in this last couplet, that I cannot refrain pausing a moment to contemplate its beauties. Who but "I" would ever have thought of conveying "death's fatal dart" on the wings of a molten ball, reeking from the pistol of our justly incensed adventurer?—not even Milton's self, I am sure.

Pardon me, thou valiant "I," for detaining thee thus long from the promised remedy, but, acting as I do, under the authority of Dr. Sangrado, who holds his diploma immediately from the "Heavenly Nine," it was impossible to avoid dwelling on the elegant refinement of idea, which pervades thy delightful production. But hearken, boy, should you again feel disposed to make an aerial excursion, (which I pray you do not,) I earnestly recommend that you set sail on your Heavenly voyage from the "cot of mud," and visit not the "Saturday Evening Post," lest, perchance, "misfortune dire" again befal you. For your present malady, I advise you to swallow a few draughts of our potent "Balm of Gilead," the composition of which is perfectly innocent, the principal ingredient being "the dull fat weed, that rots at ease on Lethe's wharf." Should this remedy prove insufficient for your restoration to corporal health and mental sanity, by again making application at the Pill Shop, you shall receive some of the bolus above-mentioned.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

William Sewell, in his history of the Quakers, tells us of a rare set of fellows at Rotterdam, in Holland, who, under the pretence of being Quakers, run into extremes. Our author says he knew some of them, and had seen books they published in print, in which, under a notion of plainness, not one capital letter was to be found; not even to proper names, nor the names of authors themselves. Some of these people were clapt, by the magistrates, in Bedlam, and no doubt but that they called this treatment persecution.—Isaac Furnier was their leader; he lived much like the old Philosopher Diogenes, using at the fire a split stick instead of a pair of tongs, and made it a piece of holiness to use the most blunt language he could think of, how absurd and irregular soever. He once went to the door of a Doctor Galenus, and finding the Doctor's name writ on the door-post, like our Doctors now have on the knockers, Isaac's zeal was kindled against the letters *Dr.* so he scratched them out with his knife. The Doctor asking why he did so, he said, because the spirit did testify so unto him. On being asked further, if so be that the spirit did move him to stab the Doctor with the knife, whether he would follow that notion? He said, yes.

But Sewell says, Isaac was a giddy-headed man, and the true Quakers could not own him, although he would preach amongst them. As there was then no yearly meeting to settle such points, Isaac quietly left the society, without attempting to appeal, and turning Papist, fell to a dissolute and debauched life, and this is the last we hear of him, or his plain, scrupulous, and exact followers. L.

ADVENTURE OF A NIGHT.

I was travelling with a view to collect the outstanding accounts of several extensive mercantile establishments in Philadelphia, and had in my possession notes to a large amount, when in the prosecution of my journey homeward I was obliged to remain at a somewhat rude, disorderly public house for several hours, in consequence of a violent storm, and when the weather allowed me again to travel I found myself 30 miles from Harrisburg, the point I had calculated on reaching that day, and that I had but an hour's sun remaining. I preferred the hazard of the road, however, to a lodging at such a place, and accordingly set forward on my way. By inquiry I discovered before I set out that a man who had formerly followed the seas, and against whom I had a small bill, resided a few miles from the main road, and that by going that distance out of the way I could call on him. The bill had been reckoned a lost one, and I determined to see him if possible. I reached his house about sun down and found him at home. He was a large, ferocious-looking, weather beaten man, with a dark lowering brow, huge red whiskers, and a rough and forbidding address. He examined the bill a moment, acknowledged its correctness, and told me if I could change a fifty dollar note, he would discharge it.

I replied without hesitation, and he brought the note, but held it in his hand waiting for his change. Then, and not till then, I recollected that to make up the sum I should have to resort to my large pocket book and expose all the money I had, not having a sufficiency in the small one I carried, for the purpose of changing, in my vest pocket. I paused a moment, but considering that my horse was tolerably fleet, I determined to run the hazard, whatever it might be, of tempting him by the exhibition of the cash I had by me. I unfolded roll after roll, and he looked on with an eye of apparent curiosity. The change was counted down—he produced the note—I saw at first glance it was a counterfeit, and told him so. He betrayed, I thought, a kind of forced surprise at this declaration—but soon rejoined, that if I would sit down, he would immediately put off, return the note to the person of whom he received it, and procure the sum I wanted.

My suspicion had already been awakened—it seemed plain that this offer of payment was either made with the intent to pass on me a spurious note, or ascertain what money I had; indeed the last presumption appeared the strongest, from the circumstance that the note was so badly executed, that he could, I thought, have small hope of it being taken. The question now was, however, should I run the venture and remain, or attempt to reach another lodging, which I knew I could not find in a shorter distance than nine miles, and lose entirely the amount of his debt. I looked at his wife and his children, and the situation of things around; all tended to dispute my suspicions—his family looked respectable, and appeared kind and amiable—all things were in regular order; I remembered too that I had a pair of excellent pistols, well prepared for service; I was young, and persuaded myself that my suspicions were all childish. I resolved to remain, and my horse was hastily put up. Immediately after which the stranger mounted a small sorrel, and galloped off as he said to get his note exchanged.

I had not been long in the house, however, before the woman excited anew my doubts as to my host. She inquired whether I was armed—whether I carried any money in my portmanteau—whether I had been in the neighborhood—and a hundred similar questions, to all of which I answered with promptness, not choosing to betray, any reserve, as that might make matters worse. I waited anxiously for the man's return, debating with myself whether I would not frame an excuse for going on, as soon as he returned. He was to have been on by nine in the evening—but eleven came—the family all appeared weary of sitting up, and I finally gave up the point, and yielded to the frequent intimations that I could retire, and was shown to my chamber.

When left here to myself, I examined into my situation in regard to the means of my escape, if it should be necessary. I found I was literally in prison. The windows were firmly nailed down and the sash remarkably strong—the only door was that by which I entered, it separated my room from the chamber in which it appeared to me all the family slept. It was fastened by a wooden latch on the outside, and I took notice that there was a string on the inside, when I entered, by which the latch could be raised. This the woman pulled through after her when she shut the door and left me, leaving me no means of opening it, or indeed of getting out of the room under any circumstances without the application of great force. I sat down and reflected awhile on all these transactions—and my suspicions all came back—presently I heard the trampling of a horse—after, as I thought, the voices of two men in the yard. They entered the house, and a long and constant conversation was carried on in a low tone, which I could not hear distinct enough to catch a single word, with one exception, when one of the men raising his voice a little, with emphasis said, "at all events we must make sure of him in some way"—a declaration that might have reference to me or might not.

I was alarmed—I picked my pistol flints, and examined the loading—threw off my coat only, and extinguished the light; laid down with my pistols under my pillow, a hand grasping each, and my money between the bolster and bed. In that situation, so great was my fatigue, that I fell almost immediately asleep, and did not awaken until something hard under my shoulder aroused me—one of my pistols had slipped down, and I was lying on it—I replaced it more cautiously. But at this moment whispering in the next room alarmed me; I listened and listened; the wind was blowing without; and fifty times I fancied I heard the latch lifted, and grasped my pistols to fire. At last however it died away. The heat almost suffocated me. I rose, undressed entirely, and again laid down—an hour passed, and I again fell asleep—When I awoke, it was by a gentle rapping at the door, and a call, "Sir, will you please to get up to breakfast?"

Never will I forget my joy—it seemed like a resurrection from the dead; for had an attack been made upon me in the utter darkness of the night, I know I should have had a slim chance, armed as I was, against two fearless desperadoes. I hastened down; every face I met was cheerful and happy; the man paid me my money; he had really been deceived in the note, and had found some difficulty in getting it exchanged, which was the cause of his late detention the night before. His oldest son had come home with him; the good woman told me very kindly, that she feared I had been disturbed, as the old man and his son had sat up very late, examining into and arranging some account which they had against a fellow who had recently become insolvent in the neighborhood.

AN ADVENTURE AT SEA.

An event, which is vividly depictured to the imagination by the forcible language used in detailing it, and said really to have occurred to the writer as related, is published as follows in the Cincinnati Literary Gazette of last January:

"I sailed from New Orleans in the beginning of Feb. 1820—, in a small schooner, bound for New-York. We descended the river without any accident, and went to sea with a fine breeze; we had favorable winds and good weather for the first five days. On the morning of the 6th, it began to cloud up; as the day wore away the gloom increased, and when the night set in, it was as intensely dark, as I ever remember to have seen it. The novelty and interest of my situation prevented me from turning in; the scene was awfully grand—the rolling of the thunder could just be distinguished above the rolling of the waves; and the vivid flashes of lightning dispersed for a moment the gloom, and showed the raging waters around us. I continued walking on the deck with the captain, who was relating to me some of the many dangers and difficulties that a life of 30 years on the ocean had subjected him to. He had been thrice shipwrecked, and twice captured by the enemy in the late war with England. He was a good seamen, and had all the virtues and vices of a sailor.

We continued on deck for some time; the wind had now increased to a gale. The waves ran mountain high, and our little vessel danced over them in fine style, when accidentally casting my eye over her side, I thought I perceived something dark moving in the water; I pointed it out to the Captain, who no sooner saw it than with an exclamation of terror and despair he cried, "We are all lost," and sprang to the binnacle for his trumpet. I saw in an instant our danger; it was a large ship with all her sails set, bearing full upon us. I knew if she struck us our destruction was inevitable, she would pass over us in a moment—the people on her deck would be scarce sensible of the event, as we should be buried in the ocean without the least possibility of relief.

The Captain twice raised his trumpet to hail her, but fright and despair made him mute—I snatched it from him, and in a voice rendered supernaturally loud by the danger of my situation, and which was heard even above the roaring of the waves, I hailed her with "Starboard your helm." In an instant after, I heard the officer on the deck, in a voice scarcely less loud than mine, pass the word of "Hard a starboard." In another moment she passed us with the velocity of lightning—her huge black and lofty sails casting a still deeper gloom over the deck of our little vessel. She rolled in the chasm occasioned by the passing of the vast body, so nigh her and nearly upset. I sank on deck overcome by the intensity of my feelings and deprived as it were of the power of motion. I recovered myself and approached our captain; he was standing in the same position as before the vessel had passed us, and appeared to be insensible to the objects around him. I spoke to him, but he answered me not—I shook him, and he aroused as from a stupor or reverie.—It was some time before his mind resumed her empire, and he afterwards told me, that in all his danger and perils, and when death stared him in the face, and deliverance seemed impossible, he was never so impressed with the certainty of his destruction, as at that moment. As for me, I shall never forget my feelings on that eventful night, and cannot even now look back without horror on the danger of my situation."

RICHARD JACKSON.

From Dwight's Travels in New-England and New-York.

Among the prisoners taken by the Americans at the battle of Hoosac was an inhabitant of Hancock, in the county of Berkshire, a plain farmer, named Richard Jackson. This man had conscientiously taken the British side of the revolutionary contest, and felt himself bound to seize the earliest opportunity of employing himself in the service of his sovereign. Hearing that Col. Baum was advancing with a body of troops towards Bennington, he rose early, saddled his horse, and rode to Hoosac, intending to attach himself to this corps. Here he was taken, in such circumstances as proved his intention beyond every reasonable doubt. He was besides too honest to deny it. Accordingly he was transmitted to Great-Barrington, then the shire-town of Berkshire, and placed in the hands of General Fellows, high sheriff of the county, who immediately confined him in the county goal. This building was at that time so firm that without a guard no prisoner could be kept in who wished to make his escape. To escape, however, was in no degree consonant with Richard's idea of right, and he thought no more seriously of making an attempt of this nature, than he would have done had he been in his own house. After he had lain quietly in goal a few days, he told the sheriff he was loosing his time and earning nothing, and wished that he would permit him to go out and work in the day time, promising to return regularly at evening to his quarters in the prison. The Sheriff had been

come acquainted with his character, and readily acceded to his proposal. Accordingly Richard went out regularly during the remaining part of the autumn, and the following winter and spring, until the beginning of May, and every night returned at the proper hour to the gaol. In this manner he performed a day's work every day, with scarcely any exception beside the Sabbath, through the whole period.

In the month of May he was to be tried for high treason. The Sheriff accordingly made preparations to conduct him to Springfield, where his trial was to be held. But he told the Sheriff that it was not worth his while to take this trouble, for he could just as well go alone, and it would save both the expence and trouble of the sheriff's journey. The sheriff after a little reflection, assented to his proposal, and Richard commenced his journey—the only one, it is believed, which was ever undertaken in the same manner for the same object. In the woods of Tyringham he was overtaken by the Hon. T. Edwards, from whom I had this story. "Whither are you going?" said Mr. Edwards. "To Springfield, sir," replied Richard, "to be tried for my life." Accordingly he proceeded directly to Springfield, surrendered himself to the sheriff of Hampshire, was tried, found guilty and condemned to die.

The Council of Massachusetts was, at this time, the supreme Executive of the State. Application was made to this board for pardon. The facts were stated, the evidence by which they were supported, and the sentence grounded on them. The question was then put by the President, "Shall a pardon be granted to Richard Jackson?" The gentleman who first spoke observed, that the case was perfectly clear; the act alleged against Jackson was unquestionably high treason, and the proof was complete. If a pardon be granted in this case, he saw no reason why it should not be granted in every other. In the same manner answered those who followed him. When it came to the turn of Mr. Edwards, he told this story, with those little circumstances of partiality, which, though they are easily lost from memory, and have escaped mine, give light and shade, a living reality, and a picturesque impressiveness to every rule which is fitted to enforce conviction, or to touch the heart. At the same time he recited it without enchantment, without expatiating, without any attempt to be pathetic. As is always the case, this simplicity gave the narration its full force.—The Council began to hesitate. One of the members at length observed, "Certainly such a man as this ought not to be sent to the gallows." To this opinion the members unanimously assented. A pardon was immediately made out and transmitted to Springfield, and Richard restored to his family. Never was a stronger proof exhibited that honesty is wisdom.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

If the *christian spirit* manifested by the yearly meeting of Friends in London, as appears in the following extracts from their Book of Discipline, was *generally attended to* by the English Friends who travel among us, in the work of the Ministry, we are inclined to believe that *more benefit* would be derived from their services than heretofore.

"If you hear a report of a Friend, (to his disadvantage,) be careful not to report it again, but go to the person of whom the report is, and inquire if it be true, or not; and if it be true, then deal with such person for it, according to the doctrine of Christ, in Matt. 18 ch. 16, 17 v.; but if false, then endeavour, as much as in you lies, to stop such report; for, as Solomon says, 'a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.'"—Page 39.

"We further advise all Monthly Meetings to take great care in giving certificates to those who travel, to prevent the uneasiness which sometimes falls on the Church, from a weak and unskilful Ministry; and let the elders, when they see occasion, advise Ministers to be very prudent in their conduct, not as *busy-bodies*, nor meddling with family or personal affairs, in which they are not concerned, or required to be assisting; and to be *very tender of one another's reputation* and of *that of friends among whom they travel*; neither *giving ear to, nor spreading* reports tending to raise in the minds of others a *lessening or dis-esteem of any of the brotherhood*: and, *as soon as their service in their Ministry is over, to return to their habitations*, and *there* take a reasonable and prudent care of *their own business, household and family*."—Page 91.

"And we do, in much love, caution those Friends who are rightly concerned in the work of the Ministry, to *watch over their own spirits*, and not to be *over hasty, or censorious in passing judgment* respecting the *state of those who hear them*; but to manifest that, in the *exercise* of their *Ministry*, they are *led* by the *love of God*, and that their *principal aim* is, that they may be instrumental to administer *spiritual consolation* and *strength* to the Churches where they come."—Page 93.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in Zanesville (Ohio,) on the 2d inst. and concluded on the 10th. Bishops M'Kendree, Roberts and Soule, and about one hundred preachers, attended the Conference. The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches kindly offered the use of their meeting-houses for the use of the Conference, and these houses, as well as the Methodist meeting-house, were all frequently occupied for divine worship, during the session. Large congregations generally attend; and especially on the sabbath, all the houses were so crowded, as to make it difficult to get admission into any of them. The public attention was much excited, by the Wyandott Indians, from Sandusky; five of whom attended the Conference; and two of whom through their interpreter, delivered public discourses. Menuokta spoke in the Methodist meeting house on Saturday; and Between the Logs, in the Presbyterian meeting-house on Sunday. We should be glad, if it were in our power, to give the substance of their discourses.—We think however, that every person present must have been convinced that a very great and salutary change has taken place in those natives of the forest; and that the task of civilizing and bringing them to the knowledge of Christianity, is by no means impracticable.

Both the Indian preachers expressed the warmest gratitude for the great things that have been done for them and their nation. They mentioned in the most feeling manner, the former state of hostility that had existed between them and the whites, and the present peace, confidence and affection.—This they attributed to the preaching of the gospel, and the introduction of the Bible. Between the Logs observed "that some of their people were still opposed to that word, and wished to stop its progress; but it would be as easy for a man to stop a thunder-gust with his hand, as to stop that word." They spoke of their own religious experience; and declared that they were happy in the enjoyment of religion. They appeared much pleased with the success of the school among them; and expressed a hope that their children would become ministers of the gospel, and missionaries to the tribes of Indians who were still in darkness.

Extract from the Editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer, now in New Jersey.

While at Patterson, a circumstance occurred which to me was of a most novel and extraordinary nature. I was told, however, it was a custom of that place. A man flogged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of twenty-one women. They sentenced him to be whipped until he should appear perfectly penitent, and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He refused. Seven cowskins were accordingly provided, and were actively employed by seven of the twenty-one women, on the back of the criminal. He still continued stubborn. Seven others then took the cowskins and lashed him well. Still he remained refractory. The remaining seven, with much energy, then commenced operations; they fleeced him so severely, he was at length compelled to "surrender at discretion." They then *ducked*, and compelled him, on his knees, to ask forgiveness of his injured wife. Whether or not, the parties were authorized, in this extraordinary measure, by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment. I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment would effectually put a stop to *wife whipping*.

COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Number of ships, with flour, from the four principal ports, from 1st Sept. 1823, to 1st Sept. 1824.

From Boston,	25
New-York,	63
Philadelphia,	35
Baltimore,	60

It is supposed by an intelligent merchant, who kept this register, that the 60 vessels from Baltimore carried upwards of 160,000 bbl. flour, or more than went from the other ports together. He further supposes that the aggregate amount of flour shipped from the U. States for South America during that year exceeded 350,000 bbls. What would have become of the large crop of grain last year, if South America had remained under the chains and darkness of Spanish policy? Then how deep a stake have we, even in a commercial point of view, in the success of the patriots of the new world!

The amount of shipping and number of ships, as kept by the same gentleman, from 16th Sept. 1822, to the 16th Sept. 1823, gives this result—

From Boston,	25
New-York,	43
Philadelphia,	25
Baltimore,	28

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, arrived at New York, has brought files of English papers to the 11th ult.

ENGLAND.—A letter from Paris, of August 8, states, that the English cutter Express, arrived at Marseilles, on the evening of the 3d inst. with intelligence that a treaty of peace was concluded between England and the Regency of Algiers, on the 22d July, and that the blockade of the Algerine ports ceased on the 26th. Upon this item the London Courier of the 9th remarks, "no information of the event, if it has taken place has yet reached our own government."

The harvest in England is represented as being very abundant. The papers from Southampton, Oxford, Chester, Doncaster, Bucks, Shrewsbury, Stockport, Taunton, &c. speak of the crops as being unusually fine, and the weather for getting them in, was all that the farmers could wish. In Ireland, the crops are represented as being equal to any former harvest for fifty years past.

IRELAND.—The Liverpool Mercury gives an account of an outrage of a dreadful description, which has taken place in Ireland, but about which the Irish papers are entirely silent. The affair took place at Timpo fair, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 18th of June last, between the Kibbandmen and Orangemen of that quarter; to quell which the 54th regiment of Foot were called in, under the authority of Sir J——G——, Magistrate of the county of Fermanagh, of whom a few are reported to have been killed; at length the Ribandmen, accompanied by droves of men, women and children, took shelter in the Catholic chapel at Timpo, when Sir J—— G—— gave orders to have the doors broken open, and every soul, in endeavouring to escape, was either shot or stabbed; the church was then pillaged, and afterwards set on fire.

Frankfort papers to the 2d of Aug. have also arrived. They contain advices from the coast of the Mediterranean, which state that the Greeks were making the most vigorous preparations throughout all the Islands, to repel the threatened attack of the Turks, and that the aspect of danger had put an end to all divisions, and united them in the cause of their country.

The Emperor of Russia had returned from visiting some of his military colonies, and was about to review a camp of 45,000 men, which, it was supposed would afterwards break up.

The *Diaro* of Madrid, of the 23d July, contains a royal decree, in which Ferdinand VII. disavows all negociations that may have been carried on in South America in his name, relative to recognising its independence.

The troubles at Madrid turn out to have been serious. There was nothing short of a pitched battle between a considerable number of French and Spanish soldiers, in which several were killed and a great number wounded. The French are described as having conducted themselves with moderation, heroism—and indeed every other virtue—besides the merit of fighting and vanquishing, unarmed, the Spanish soldiers, much more numerous, and armed with their muskets. The narration be it observed is French. The utmost rage prevailed against the French at Madrid—even among the Serviles. Placards denouncing death to them were posted on the walls—at the same time horrible excesses are committed in the provinces by the Royalist volunteers—whom the French General has resolved to get disbanded—Desertion among the new levies also prevails to an extraordinary extent. They disperse by hundreds, under an alarm that it is intended to send them on an expedition to South America.

The correspondent of the London Morning Herald at Madrid, writes, that "since the departure of their Majesties for Cuenca, the re-establishment of the Inquisition is talked of more confidently than ever. It is asserted that the Ecclesiastical Chapter of Cuenca has unceasingly urged his Majesty upon this subject during his visit, and it is even said that his Majesty did not bid them despair. But it is scarcely possible to suppose that the French Government would ever permit such a scandal to take place.

An eminent Banker in Paris assures his Correspondent in London, that the French Ministers will imitate in future, as nearly as possible, the foreign policy of England, and that the commerce and prosperity of the French people will consequently, be the first of their consideration.

The wheat harvest in France is abundant, and well secured.

The King of France has signed the contract of marriage of M. Neuville with Mademoiselle de Villele.

The Spanish General Palafox has arrived at Bayonne, on his way to the waters of the Pyrenees.

The Courier Francois has been seized upon and suppressed, for copying an abstract of the Will of the late Emperor Napoleon, from the London Courier.

New Engine of Police.—A man was lately detected in Glasgow, in picking another's pocket.—The transaction was seen by a person who happened to be examining a Camera Obscura during Fair week.

An article from Copenhagen says, that the Princess Royal of Denmark was to be married to the Prince of Oldenburg.

Letters from Rome mention, that that city had become a scene of disorder. Assassinations and robberies took place in the open day.

The British sloop of war Delight, Hay, and all on board, including 123 blacks saved from the wreck of a French vessel, was lost in a hurricane off the Mauritius.

We mention with regret, the death in Scotland of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Irvine, of apoplexy.

THE WAR IN AFRICA—the following is an extract of a private letter:

"CAPE COAST CASTLE, May 26.

"The state of this place is most dreadful, nothing but war, confusion and disease. We had another touch at the Ashantees on the 21st, and after a contest of five hours and a half, both sides ceased firing. We lost, however, about 150 killed, and 300 wounded. We expect another, and more serious bush shortly, as the king himself is coming down with strong reinforcements. How it will end, God only knows. You may conceive what is our situation when I inform you that we have more than 3000 strangers, (women and children) now in the town for protection, and such a mass of disease and filth I never before witnessed. Our movements must be guided by circumstances, and the small quantity of powder and lead must be served to defend the fort in the last extremity. There is not a musket ball in the place. Besides, we have only twelve effective white troops in the castle: the others are people of colour and Fantees, and the rainy sickly season is commencing. In short Cape Coast is now very sickly; our troops are all called in to recruit; we have a scarcity of provisions, by which the white inhabitants are suffering greatly; the natives in our power are not to be depended upon, and the Ashantees are very powerful, making in the whole an accumulation of horrible misery. It would be much to the advantage of our country if the place were abandoned. We understand the enemy are equally anxious with ourselves for peace, but their conditions are repugnant to the feelings and principles of Englishmen; it is, that the lives of the king, Dinkera, and his brother, another chief, and the bravest of our allies, should be rendered a sacrifice. It is pretty confidently ascertained, that the Dutch settlement of El Mina supplies the Ashantees with gunpowder, which tends to protract the war, the inhabitants of the place being in their favor, and too strong a power for the Governor to control; so that the Castle is a mere dependency of the town. Col. Southerland has arrived from Sierra Leone, and assumed the command of the forces at Cape Coast; but Major Chrisholm continues in the administration of the Government of the Gold Coast. We hear that the bones of Sir Charles M'Carthy have been dried by a fire, and sent to Cromajie, (the Ashantee capital,) as a national trophy."

A letter from Lisbon, dated August 4th, says "Our vintage is nearly destroyed—wine has risen nearly 100 per cent. in the country—the crop at Pico is also lost—other wine countries must also have suffered.—As there will be so little wine, staves are in no demand; in fact our coopers are doing very little."

FROM BRAZIL.

Alfred P. Edwards, Esq. passenger in the Sultana, at New-York, from Rio Janeiro, is bearer of despatches for Government and for the Brazilian Charge des Affairs. He left on the 8th August, and represents "that the political affairs of that country were in a very unsettled state. Neither party has confidence in the Emperor. The old Portuguese residents of the Brazils, have all concentrated at Rio, and they are the principal supporters and advisers of the Emperor; they, however, consider him as a renegade, but as a matter of policy make use of him to answer their purpose. The Brazilians have lost all confidence in him; they think that the course which he has been pursuing will finally end in the surrender of the country to his father. And whenever a Portuguese squadron or force appears on the coast of sufficient strength to warrant it, he will make the attempt.—He has been using every exertion to endeavour to do away this impression, by Proclamations and other public acts, but all to no effect.

All the Northern Provinces, from the Amazon to Bahia, were hostile to the Emperor and would not acknowledge his new Constitution. Gen. Carvello, the Governor of the province of Pernambuco, who is reputed to be a man of talents and of firm republican principles, is at the head of the opposition party. He has recently recommended to the people to call a convention, to meet at some central point for the purpose of forming a Constitution and to establish a Government for themselves.

The Emperor has secured the Navy and the confidence of the Army, which he has about him, consisting of about 7000 regular troops, mostly black—He keeps them well clothed and regularly paid, by this course he has secured their confidence.

About the 20th June information from Lisbon was received, stating that the expedition intended against the Brazils, had been given up for the present. Upon the receipt of this information, a new decree was issued, ordering the renewal of the blockade of Pernambuco, and a squadron of five vessels despatched for that purpose, and the blockade was again renewed. About the 20th July, the information from the Northern Provinces was of so alarming nature to the Emperor, that he conceived it necessary that immediate steps should be taken to endeavour to put a stop to the current of political events which were there setting against him—Therefore, on the 26th July, an embargo was laid on the shipping at Rio de Janeiro, and all the vessels of war then in port were immediately prepared for sea, and a general press of seamen took place *without regard to nation*. On the 3d August an expedition sailed, consisting of one 74 and four other vessels of war, with a number of transports, having on board 2000 troops, under the orders of Gen. LIMA; and the squadron under the command of Lord Cochrane. Its object is to make a landing near Pernambuco. The Pernambuenos are represented to be in strong force, with a rich treasury—On the 3d Aug. the first blockading squadron of Pernambuco, under the command of Com. Taylor, reached Rio Janeiro, and orders were immediately given to have those ships prepared for sea. Every exertion was making to get them in readiness to sail in the course of a few days, with a military force. Its object was against the province of *Searas*, which had recently sent back to the Emperor the Governor which he had sent them, saying that they had preferred governing themselves. Admiral Jewett, would command this squadron.

On the evening of the 3d. of August, by an order of the Emperor, a great display of rejoicings commenced, and *continued for three days*, in consequence of the *birth of a princess*. All the Public Offices were closed and all business suspended; and on the 9th the child was to be baptized, and all business was *again to be suspended for three days more*.

There arrived at Rio de Janeiro in the months of June and July, seven vessels from the Coast of Africa, with over 3000 slaves.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent American in Rio de Janeiro, dated June 24, 1824.

"Those monstrous errors on the subject of Banking, which were so deeply rooted in our own country a few years since, which we once took so much pains to combat, exist here in Brazil, although a gold-producing country, with all the fallacies of the commercial system. Here is a *non-specie paying* Bank, which started some years ago, with a capital of $3,000,00-, and has now probably, notes in circulation to *twice that amount*, or more. The consequence is, that its paper is depreciated to such an extent that a Spanish dollar, of which the legal value is 800 reis, is now the equivalent of 1010 in currency."

Jamaica papers to the 14th ult. contain the trial, condemnation, and execution of a number of pirates.

On the 9th of August, Jose Maria de los Santos, Benito Casual, and Estevan Martinez, were placed at the bar, charged with piracy and murder. The jury found them all guilty.

On the 10th of August, Beltazar Trayle, Ramon Cruz, Francisco Tamariz and Francisco Celestro Morales, were placed at the bar, on charges of piracy and murder, committed on board the American Schooner Martha and Jane, Captain Fowler. After a patient trial, the Jury retired 15 minutes and brought in a verdict of guilty against them all. They commended Ramon Cruz, (a boy) to mercy.

On the 14th of August, Francis Lalibrouge, Denis Berteleare, Jean Joseph Dumaret, Antonie Sorbier Jean Baptist Catonet, Leonor Caburel, Louis Rengaud, Charles Ivernois, Antonio Iernandez, Jaque Labourge, and Marcelina Norriega, were put upon their trial for piracy and murder. From the evidence disclosed, a more diabolical set of wretches never lived, if we except Jaque Labourge, who, although an associate in crime, appears to have tempered his villainy with one or two acts of mercy. The jury found all the prisoners guilty except Labourge, against whom they pronounced a verdict of not guilty.—He was, however, subsequently placed on his trial for piracy and convicted, but recommended to mercy.

The Chief Justice then pronounced the sentence of death in the following terms:

"You, Benito Casual, Jose Maria de los Santos, and Esteran Martinez, have severally been convicted of the wilful murder of Henry Lewis. You, Francoise Valabrouge, Denis Berteleare, Jean Baptiste Catinet, Leonor Caburel, Louis Renaud, Charles Ivernois, Antonio Hernandez, and Marcellino Norriego, have each of you been convicted of the wilful murder of John Underwood; and you, Balthazar Frayle, Ramon Cruz, Francisco Tamariz, Ramon Arcis, Francisco Calista Moralles, and Jaques Labourge, have respectively been convicted of piracy." They were then ordered for execution.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

The city is already thronged with strangers, awaiting the arrival of "the guest of the nation."

Governor Johnson, of Louisiana, has arrived in this city. The honorable Mr. Rankin, the member of congress from Mississippi, has also arrived in this city.

The Corporation of Carlisle have appointed A. M'Clelland, E. J. Miles, J. D. Mahon, and J. Hamilton, to wait on Gen. La Fayette to invite him to visit that place.

Major General Brown, of the United States army, has arrived in this city from the north, and lodges at the house of Mrs. Benson, in Chesnut street.

On Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock a black man was found in the Store of Mr. Robert Adams, into which he had passed before the doors of the Store had been shut, and concealed himself in the chimney behind some merchandize. He had some of the property of Mr. Adams' about him when searched before the Alderman, by whom he was committed. Another black man, under suspicious circumstances, near the door, was also seized and taken to the watch house.

Well done.—Mr. Josiah Parvin, of Cumberland county, New Jersey, offers to the surviving soldiers of the revolution, in that county and its vicinity, a conveyance to Philadelphia, free of expense, in his sloop Benjamin Franklin.

Competition.—A Quaker in Philadelphia, addressing a Bostonian, said, "I rejoice that thy people did not illuminate their houses, if they had, I believe that our citizens would burn theirs."

On Thursday night week, five of the convicts confined in the Richmond Penitentiary effected their escape, by sawing the bars of the window of the cell in which they slept, and descending by means of their blankets.

The Spanish officer Rodriques, "who had attempted to disturb the public peace at Matanzas," has made his escape to one of the Keys, with nine of his followers. An armed schooner was despatched in pursuit of him.

French Squadron.—The French have several strong squadrons at sea, on cruizes of discipline. They will unquestionably be frequently spoken with, and shrewd conjectures reported of their destination.

The New York American says, that it is authorized to state that the report of $20,000 having been deposited to the credit of Gen. La Fayette in one of the Boston Banks, is without any foundation in truth.

Compliment to Worth.—Among the various exhibitions in the Print Shops of Paris, is a large highly finished print representing Diogenes with a lantern in his hand, travelling the world all over in darkness searching out for "A MAN," until at last his light shines upon "FRANKLIN."

Memoirs of Captain Rock.—An action has been commenced against a Bookseller in Dublin, for selling a pirated edition of the above work, alledged to have been privately printed under the *false colour* of an American imprint.

It is a singular fact that the quantity (number) of *Eggs* imported into England from France, in the year 1822, was *fifty millions*, and that the duty collected by the British Government upon the importation (10d. per each 120) amounted to upwards of 17,000*l* sterling.

Miss Wright, the author of a Book of travels in the United States, and a particular friend of Gen. La Fayette, has arrived at New York from Europe.

Capt Thomas, of the schooner John Rodman, arrived at Elizabeth City, from Guadaloupe, states, that the authorities of that island have determined not hereafter to admit to an entry in any of the ports thereof, any American vessel under 60 tons burthen.

By an act of the last Legislature of Kentucky, all lands are forfeited to the Commonwealth which are not taken possession of in person, or by tenement, before the 1st of August, 1825.

On Saturday morning last, a sail-boat upset near Central wharf, Boston, on board of which were captain Joseph Stone, a member of the Common Council, and Mr. Martin Barnes. Captain S. was drowned.

A letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, of the 23th ult. says, "Any quantity of Corn may be had, at eight cents per bushel, deliverable in town as soon as it is fit to pull, say in two or three weeks, as it is forward and the crop more abundant than was ever known."

A Dwarf thirty-seven inches in height, weighing thirty-four pounds, and twenty years of age, is now exhibiting at Albany. His name is Joseph M. Stephens, a native of New Hampshire. His parents are poor, and the avowed object of his exhibition is to procure the means of obtaining a common education.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society reports that $2323 12, have been received during the preceding month, and that there has been issued from the Depository, Bibles, 375, Testaments 845—total 1420—value $710 70.

Yankee Enterprise.—The brig Urchin, Chadwick, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of salted beef and hides, which had been obtained by killing the wild cattle on the Coast of Patagonia.—The beef was well preserved, and of a good quality.

The British sloop of war Swiftsure, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 7th of August, from England, with specie on account of the new Loan to Brazil.—It was said she had on board £300,000 sterling.

The fortification for the defence of the harbor and bay of Newport, R. I. have been begun under the superintendance of LIEUT. TALCOTT, of the Corp of Engineers.

Two new cases of yellow fever took place at Charleston on the 14th instant, and two on the 18th.

In the borough of Reading, *sixty thousand* pounds of wool are annually worked up by the hatters; and upwards of *one hundred and fifty* thousand fine and wool hats annually manufactured. Instead of 300 hands being employed in this branch of business (as stated in our last) between four and five hundred are constantly at work.

The schr. Lucinda, at New-York, in 32 days from Gibraltar, brings information that the French had been three times repulsed by the Patriots, at Tariffa.

The small pox has made its appearance at Richmond; five cases were reported there last week.

Expedition.—The brig Torpedo, capt. Chandler, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last, from Rio, having performed her voyage in 98 days, 21 of which were in port.

A vessel arrived at Barbadoes, was boarded, Aug. 13, by the Infernal, bomb, Capt. Berkley, on her return from Algiers, the object of the expedition being effected by the Dey's submitting to the terms dictated by Sir Harry Neal.—The squadron off Algiers had been ordered to the Tagus.

BERMUDA.—Advices from Bermuda, via Quebec, mention that Mr. Charles R. Beach, the American editor of the Bermuda Royal Gazette, had been compelled by Sir William Lumley to quit the Island, under a penalty of prosecution for libel, and as an Alien.

KENTUCKY LANDS.—The following information of the highest importance to non-resident proprietors of lands in the state of Kentucky, is contained in a letter from Frankfort, the seat of Government of that state, dated on the 2d of this month, to the editors of the National Intelligencer.

"It may not be amiss to inform you; that by an act of the last Legislature of Kentucky, all lands are forfeited to the Commonwealth which are not taken possession of in person, or by tenement, before the 1st August, 1825."

Moscow is gradually, rising from its ruins more regular and more fine; but it has lost its ancient Asiatic Physiognomy. It now resembles the other capitals of Europe. In 1805 it contained more than 1500 gardens, and in 1812 it possessed 9158 houses, of which 2567 were stone, 6591 of wood. In 1820 it had 1020 gardens, 8000 or 9000 houses, 6 cathedrals, 21 convents, 267 Greek churches, and 7 belonging to other forms of worship. Before the fire, it contained, in winter, 312,000 inhabitants, whereas at present it has no more than 200,000.

A melancholy event took place at the dwelling house of David Wyncoop, Esq. in Bucks County, Penn. on the 8th inst. A fowling piece had been loaded for the purpose of killing rats, and incautiously taken into the house without being discharged. A lad, son of Squire Wyncoop, between 12 and 13 years of age, unobserved by the family, took up the piece to play, not knowing it was loaded, and accidentally presented and snapped it at a little girl, about the same age, a domestic of the family. The contents were discharged, entered the head of the girl, and she fell lifeless to the floor.

At Albany, (N. Y.) on Saturday evening last, Gen. La Fayette, with his usual urbanity, attended in the court room and on the piazza of the capitol, and received the congratulations of about 200 ladies. While engaged in conversation on the piazza, an eagle attached to the roof by a wire, descended with a wreath of laurel in its beak, and crowned the hero. This was entirely unexpected, and its effect was magical. Cheers reverberated through the building, and the handkerchiefs of the ladies joyfully waved in the air.

The Theatre at Boston was opened on Wednesday evening week, for the season, under the management of Messrs. Finn & Kilner. The company has received several valuable additions: It is understood, says the Boston Centinel, that Mr. Kean may be expected to arrive in the United States in the course of the month.

The New-York papers speak of Mr. Barrett, formerly of our Theatre, as the first comedian in America.

Mrs. De Luce made her first appearance on any stage on Tuesday evening at New York, in the play of Guy Mannering. This lady is a native of Philadelphia, but has passed some time in London under experimented musical tutors.

The Park street Theatre in New York, has been unusually attended since its opening. Miss Kelly, a lady of considerable eminence in the higher walks of genteel comedy, is now performing there.

The "*Independent*," an Edinburgh weekly paper, publishes an account of a new discovery in the arts and sciences, which, it is asserted, will altogether supersede the use of steam in working machinery. Instead of steam, hydrogen gas is introduced into the cylinder, which, being destroyed by combustion, produces a complete vacuum, into which the piston rushes with irresistable force. Gas is again introduced, and raises the piston, when it is again destroyed by combustion, as before. A patent has been obtained for the discovery. The engine will only weigh from twenty five to thirty cwt. A small stove will supply the place of the steam boiler, and five barrels of oil, it is calculated, will take a ship to India!

INSANITY.—A man completely naked, and in a state of derangement, entered a house in the city of Schenectady, N. Y. on the evening of the 14th inst. threatening to murder the family, when he was secured and delivered over to the goaler for safe keeping. He calls himself Harvey Webster, says he was born in Connecticut, and has been living in Oneida county: he is about six feet high, dark complexion, and has prominent features.

The old favourite, iron-sided frigate Constitution, Com. Macdonough, made a majestic movement from the Navy Yard, New York, to the North River, on Saturday last, under her three topsails. We understand she will sail for the Mediterranean in a few days. Her appearance is not exceeded by any frigate of our Navy, and although she is 27 years old, is perfectly sound.

A passenger in the schooner Packet Margaret, at New York, from Carthagena, informs that 3000 troops, and among them several companies recruited at that place, were in part embarking on board the brig William Bayard, and schooner Cadet, both of New York, which vessels were to sail in two days. Carthagena and the surrounding country continued healthy. A Spanish brig, with a round stern, from Philadelphia for Havana, with a cargo of flour, was taken into Carthagena on the 13th of August, a prize to the Colombian privateer Centella, and condemned.

Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.—The contract for clearing the Ohio and Mississippi rivers of sawyers and snags, under the proposals of the Engineer Department, issued by order of the Secretary of War, in conformity with the act of Congress of the 24th of May last, making an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, has been decided in favour of the proposals of Mr. JOHN BAKER, of Lewis county, Kentucky, which were the lowest received. The contract includes the Mississippi from St. Louis to its mouth, and the Ohio from Pittsburgh to its junction with the Mississippi. We congratulate the Western people on the prospect of having these two noble rivers shortly freed from the obstructions which have hitherto been so dangerous to their navigation, and the cause of so great a loss of property and of lives.

Wonderful Preservation.—On Monday the 6th inst. while a young woman was attempting to draw water from a well of Dudley Nelson, of Sutmanton, (Mass.) the board on which she stood broke, and she, together with the fragments of the board and a tin pail, were precipitated to the bottom of the well, which was 28 feet deep, at the bottom of which were five or six feet of water. Mrs. Nelson, who immediately learnt what had happened, was under the necessity of going a considerable distance for help, and expected on returning to find the unfortunate young woman lifeless at the bottom of the well;—but they were very much surprised, on entering the house to find that she had succeeded in climbing the distance of twenty-eight feet, and extricating herself from her perilous situation without any aid or assistance. The above mentioned well was stoned, of uncom-

mon dimensions, and was unprotected by any cover. And to the astonishment of all she was not essentially injured—took no cold, and remains as well as usual, notwithstanding she went under water twice before she made out to grasp at any thing to which she might keep herself above water until she had time to rest and collect her thoughts. But she appears to have a very imperfect knowledge how she came to the top of the well, or how she kept herself above water.

Another Revolutionary General alive—*but in distress.*—After noticing the paragraph which announces that Gen. Sumpter, one of the general officers of the revolution, is still alive, as it has been often said that Lafayette was the only one, a writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Times, remarks:

"In addition to the above, permit me to declare, that editors of newspapers, the people and government itself, seem also to have forgotten Gen. William Barton, of Providence, R. I.; who instead of being "surrounded by his grand children," is, to this day, and has been for twelve successive years past imprisoned for heavy bills of costs, in the town of Danville, in the state of Vermont. This revolutionary hero, now about 73 years of age, in the year 1777, at the risk of his reputation and life, planned and carried into effect the bold enterprise of capturing Maj Gen. Prescott of the British army, whose head quarters at that time, were on the Island of Rhode Island.—The chief object of this undertaking was to obtain a British officer of equal rank with the American General Lee, and ultimately with a view to effect the exchange of that valuable soldier, who had been taken the preceding year.—For this heroic act he was presented with a sword, and received the thanks of Congress.* But is this enough? How many thousands would have been paid for the redemption of Green? Shall the venerable old patriot be suffered to linger out the remainder of his days, deprived of that liberty and those privileges, to obtain which, he performed so much, and risked his all. Forbid it our country! Forbid it La Fayette! For one word from him to our *second* government in his behalf, would restore this hoary veteran to an anxious family—to the bosom of an affectionate wife, who still, at the age of 72, resides at Providence, indulging a faint hope that she may yet, before death, see the face of that beloved husband, from whom she has now been separated for twelve long and tedious years. Is there no redeeming spirit, to intercede for the unfortunate prisoner? La Fayette, listen to my feeble voice, and to the invaluable services which you have heretofore rendered to our country, *add* this one more, of restoring one of your brother officers of 77, to liberty and to his family."

* See Marshall's Life of Washington.

From the London Morning Chronicle July 31.

Among the extracts from the German and Dutch papers will be found an account of two Edicts which have been just issued at Vienna; one of them prohibiting Lady Oxford Mrs. Hutchinson, Lord Holland, Lady Morgan, and a Danish Lady, from entering any part of the Austrian dominions, and ordering their instant removal should they have already entered—the second commanding the proper authorities out to suffer any persons who appear suspicious, to enter the same dominions.

The pretext for prohibiting Lady Oxford, Mrs. Hutchinson and the Danish Lady, is the order issued by the French government some time ago. Lady Morgan has drawn upon herself the vengeance of the Austrian government by the manner in which she speaks of it in her well known work on Italy. The ground assigned for denying to Lord Holland the pleasure of a view of any part of the Austrian dominions, is, to be sure, curious enough "Lord Holland, who is so well known as an enthusiastical adherent of Radicalism, and even in the English Parliament openly utters the most insolent abuse of the Allied Monarchs"

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1824.

The Committee of Councils appointed to receive General La Fayette, have the pleasure to inform their fellow citizens that his arrival in Philadelphia is expected on Tuesday next, the 28th inst.

The intense interest felt by the community to welcome the early friend of Washington, the champion of liberty, Gen. La Fayette, has kept our city in continued bustle ever since his arrival at New York. Now that it is known to a certainty when he shall come among us, the arrangements for his reception begin to settle down into some order—they form a striking contrast to the calm and regular habits which distinguish the character of the majority of our citizens, and will present when in operation a grand and imposing spectacle, such as may not be witnessed again in our country. Aware of the vast multitude which will collect together on this occasion, to participate in expressions of good will and gratitude to the Nation's Guest, we wait, with some anxiety, for the result, fearful lest the impatience and fervour of youth may lead many into unnecessary danger. The General will make his public entry into Philadelphia on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th instant—on the previous evening he sleeps at the arsenal near Frankford.

The following arrangement will be observed by the citizens in the formation of the Procession.—The different bodies intending to join the Procession on the day of the arrival of the General, will assemble at 7 o'clock, A. M. at such places as will be most convenient, and form, counting off into platoons of eight, whence they will march by the nearest route to the north-east corner of the Stone Bridge, leading from Front street to the Frankford Turnpike, where the right of the procession will rest, displaying north.

No. 4. The Red Men of Pennsylvania on the right. 12 The Printers. 23. The Umbrella Makers. 35. La Fayette Association. 52. Young Men of the City and County. 54. Cordwainers. 56. Weavers. 74 Young Men of the City, between 16 and 20 years of age. 75 True Republican Society of the City and County. 77. Washington and Fayette Society. 88 Rope Makers. 99. Young Men of Southwark. 111. Ship Carpenters of Kensington and Southwark. 123. Young Mechanics. 124. Painters. 125. Young Mechanics. 129. The German American Beneficial Society. 134. Coopers. Butchers on horses. Waggoners, Carters and Draymen, on horse.

The different bodies will ascertain, as nearly as practicable, the number of each, and appoint as many officers (to be designated by wands) as they will have platoons, whose duty it will be to guide and govern the movement of their respective platoons. When the General arrives at the right, the line will wheel into open columns of platoons, the signal for which will be given by firing a gun, when the line of march will be taken up upon the route designated by the committee of arrangement. Silence is particularly enjoined while the General is passing the line, and as a mark of respect, the different associations will uncover as the General approaches, and remain so until he passes them.

Major General Cadwalader, in his final orders to the Commanders of the Military placed under his controul, has made the following disposition of them on the occasion of Genral La Fayette's public entry into the metropolis of the state:—The Volunteers of the Division will be paraded on that day according to the orders of the 7th instant. The First County Troop will be united to the three Troops of Cavalry designated in that order, to compose the Escort; those Troops will rendezvous at Morrisville, on the evening of the 26th instant; the Senior Officer reporting to the Committee representing the Corporation of the city, as directed in the previous order. The troops will not pass into New Jersey. After escorting General La Fayette to his Quarters in Frankford, the First City Troop and the First County Troop only, will remain on duty there, and will escort the General on the next morning to the field, where the Division will be drawn up to receive him. After passing into the field, the Escort will form on the right of the First Brigade, and when the General leaves the field, will continue to act as his Escort until he alights at the State House, when the two Troops will join the Cavalry of their respective Brigades.—The Cavalry of the Division will be on the flanks of the Division, formed in two ranks, and will march in ranks by threes, (six in front,) *closed up.* The Artillery will be in the centre of the Division between the Brigades; and when in column, the pieces and caissons will be doubled. The Infantry will march in sections of ten. The Easton Volunteers will act as a Battalion under their Senior Officers, and will join Col. Duffield's Regiment in the Second Brigade. The Lancaster Companies of Captains Hambright and Reynolds, and the Montgomery Company, Capt. Hill, will join Col. Ritter's Regiment in that Brigade. All other corps, from places beyond the Division bounds will be reported to the Division Inspector, who will designate their stations. The line will be formed precisely *at ten o'clock*—after which no corps will be received. The Review will take place immediately on the General's arrival. Peter A. Browne, Esq. is appointed Division Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and Francis P. Corbin, Esq. is appointed Volunteer Aid de Camp—these Officers will be respected accordingly. All the Troops of Cavalry within the bounds of the First Division, have agreed to join the escort—their Captains have yielded the command to Major Smith; also two Troops from Salem and Bridgetown, N. J.

A letter from La Fayette, dated at New York, the 23d inst addressed to Gen. Cadwalader, explains the causes of his detention. The General says—"I expected the pleasure to see you immediately after my return from Albany, which I did accelerate as much as possible—but on my arrival this morning, I understand, that my setting out to-morrow, or even Wednesday, would not suit the intentions of my Jersey friends—and that my entering the city of Philadelphia on Saturday next, would not appear there a proper arrangement—While I submit my plan to the considerations that have been presented to me, I will of course take the earliest day that is left to my choice—Thursday morning. I shall land at Paulus Hook, spend three days, as it has been always understood, with my Jersey friends, and taking Sunday as a day of rest, expect further communications from Philadelphia, to know where and at what hour I must be on Monday morning; so that instead of Friday next, it is, I see, on the Monday following, that I shall be admitted to the much wished for gratification to revisit the fair city of Philadelphia."

General La Fayette left New York on Thursday morning for New Jersey. The Grand Civic Ball, to be given in honor of the General in this city, is to take place on Thursday evening next. The fraternity of Freemasons propose to offer him an entertainment on or about Wednesday next, in conformity to a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on Monday evening last.

The Governor of the Commonwealth, John Andrew Shulze, Esq. arrived in this city on Monday afternoon last, and was conducted to his lodgings, corner of Washington and Walnut streets. He was escorted from Lebanon by the Harrisburg Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant M'Allister. The Governor was met at the falls of Schuylkill, by a Committee of the City Councils and a Cavalcade of Citizens. A large body of Infantry, two Troops of Cavalry, and two Companies of Artillery were drawn up, south of the first Turnpike Gate, under the Command of Gen. Patterson. About half past 3 o'clock, a heavy discharge of Artillery announced the arrival of the Governor, who passed the line accompanied by Molton C. Rogers, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth, and George B. Porter, Esq. Adjutant General. Having gained the south of the line, they ascended and took seats in a barouche and four, which had been provided by the Corporation of the City. A very large concourse of Citizens, on horseback and on foot, thickly lined the Ridge Road for miles, and heartily welcomed the Governor to the Metropolis of the State. The procession being arranged, the line of march was taken up, and they moved down the Ridge Road and Ninth street, to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Walnut, and up Walnut to Head's Tavern; where every proper arrangement had been made to receive the Governor.—On Tuesday, the second regiment of Volunteers under command of Colonel Watmough, paraded pursuant to order, and having escorted the Lancaster Troops into the city, they were joined in Arch street by the corps of Marines. After a passing salute to the Major General, the whole body was reviewed by the Governor in line, and afterwards again in column of march. The officers of the first brigade paid their respects to the Governor, in a body, on Wednesday, and the officers of the second brigade performed the same duty on Thursday morning. The Governor visited the Museum on Wednesday evening, in company with the secretary of the commonwealth, General Barnard, and the adjutant General of the state. On Thursday, the Governor and suite visited the water works at Fair Mount and the new state prison, as well as the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb, with all of which he expressed himself much pleased. At twelve o'clock yesterday, the Governor, his aids, the adjutant general, and several other gentlemen, visited the frigate John Adams at the navy yard. They were conveyed from the city to the ship in a barge sent up by captain Dallas for the purpose.

The Schuylkill Navigation is opened from Mount Carbon Coal Mines to this city, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. Nearly 30,000 bushels of Coal are already under way for Philadelphia, and will be here probably some time today. The Volunteers from Reading, 300 men under Major Graeff, left that place on Wednesday morning, and arrived by this new and commodious method of travelling, at noon on Thursday. They are quartered at La Fayette Barracks on Bush Hill.

The Easton volunteers arrived at Kensington on Thursday night, and came into the city yesterday morning. Their quarters are at the Pennsylvania Farmers' Inn, in Third near Callowhill street.

The following letter from Abel Reed, a person who has recently gone over to Hayti, contains convincing evidence of the friendly disposition prevailing in that Island towards the coloured people of this country. It is from such tidings that much may be expected, in order to eradicate the erroneous impressions which have been put into circulation disreputable to the liberal policy of the Haytien Government, and which have been so repeatedly and expressly contradicted by its agent, Citizen Granville.

"Upon our arrival here, at Port au Prince, we were received by a Guard, who very politely conducted us to the Recorder's office. After our names, &c. were taken down, we were conveyed to the house of General Ingenac, to whom we were introduced. He received us with no small marks of satisfaction, and in the most tender manner addressed us in language like this—"I am happy to see you, and hope your change of situation will meet your most sanguine hopes and expectations. You may look upon me as your friend and father, and I assure you nothing shall be wanting on my part to render your situation happy and agreeable." We were then conducted to the Government house and introduced to his Excellency the President, who took our hand, not as a stranger, but as a parent would the hands of his children from a voyage, whom he had long expected. He enquired how many had arrived, when he was told five, his reply was, I wish it was 5,000 We were then taken to the house of Citizen Granville, and introduced to his family whom we found all well. Be kind enough to inform Citizen Granville that we feel ourselves under a thousand obligations to him for his good advice to us, and that we find greater prosperity in Hayti than we had anticipated, and wish him health and prosperity, until we salute him on the happy shores of the republic."

Citizen Granville, who is now in this city, has received many other testimonies of the satisfaction which is expressed by the emigrants who have arrived at Hayti. A letter from a gentleman in New-York, says:

"I have two letters before me from two of the five persons who lately embarked for Port-au-Prince, which give us the most pleasing and encouraging accounts of their reception by President Boyer, and the prospects before them, as to obtaining all the rational comforts of life, as well as the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Peter Williams has received a letter from John Johnson one of the five, enclosing a bill of lading for 20 Spanish milled dollars, from General Ingenac, for the immediate help of his wife and children. These things speak momentous conviction to the coloured people that your government is in good earnest."

The ship James M. sailed on Sunday last for Cape Haytien, with about two hundred coloured persons. Another vessel sailed yesterday, with 150 passengers, which makes the third that Citizen Granville has despatched from this port.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will hold their Second Exhibition and Cattle Show on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th days of October next, at Chester, on the river Delaware, Delaware county, 15 miles from Philadelphia; when, in conformity with the Act of Incorporation, 330 dollars will be offered in premiums for Neat Cattle—150 dollars for sheep—125 dollars for Horses 28 dollars for Swine—135 dollars for Crops—85 dollars for Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Pearl Ash, Domestic Wine, Cider and Implements of Husbandry—143 dollars for Household Manufactures—15 dollars for Oxen at the plough, not more than 6, nor less than 4 years old—15 dollars for Oxen at the Plough not more than 6 years old—15 dollars for Horses at the Plough—5 dollars for the best Ploughman with Oxen—5 dollars for the best Ploughman with horses—under certain restrictions, as stipulated.

The Directors having rented the land upon which the Exhibition is to be held, and the farms adjacent thereto, and being assured of the co-operation of the High Sheriff of the County, as well as of the Magistrates of the neighborhood, will punish with the utmost rigor of the law, any infraction of the 10th section of the act of incorporation, or of the regulations which they have established for the quiet and good conduct of the Exhibition.

Messrs. Holcomb, Elmer and Keane, the Commissioners appointed last fall, to make a re-examination of the route run by Mr. Randal, in 1817, for the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and to ascertain the practicability of introducing the Delaware River by a navigation Canal as a feeder, met in New-Brunswick, N. J. last week, to make arrangements for performing the duties required of them. They unanimously agree in opinion that the Delaware will be the most eligible source from whence to supply the main Canal with water. From what little investigation they have made, they conceive there will be no difficulty in the execution of this plan, and that it may be effected at a very moderate expense. They are to be met at Trenton, about the first of next month, by General Bernard, with a detachment from the corps of United States Topographical Engineers, when a thorough examination, both of the projected feeder, and of the line of the main canal is to be had. From the intelligence and industry of the Commissioners and the scientific attainments and experience of the Engineers to be employed, much useful information on this interesting subject is to be anticipated. This Canal begins to excite much interest among the farmers through whose land the line runs, and an increased desire for its speedy execution, is prevailing insomuch that a number are willing to give their land to be occupied by it.

The pirates, it would seem, are still busily employed in their depredations on our commerce.—Scarcely a vessel passes the Bahamas but is chased, overhauled, or destroyed by them; and there is no security to be afforded to our merchants from their rapacity. An intelligent Captain, recently arrived from the West Indies, gives it as his opinion, strongly corroborated by facts which have come under his notice, that piracy is countenanced by many merchants at Havana, and that a complete system is arranged amongst them. It is their impression, that piracy on our vessels is a justifiable reprisal for the assistance given by our countrymen to the Columbians, and the only means they have of redress.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield arrived in this city last week, and preached on Sunday evening at St. George's Church, in Fourth street. At an early hour every part of the house was crowded to excess, and the preacher was forced to make his entrance through a back window. Several ladies swooned, and of the safety of at least one of those who were overpowered by the heat and pressure, serious apprehensions were for a time entertained.

An extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, Aug. 3, says, "You may rest assured there is a squall arising. The French have a force at Cadiz, and intend to send the new Spanish recruits to America. John Bull is on the look out—taking up transports, &c."

A melancholy accident took place in this city on Tuesday. It appears that the driver of a pedding waggon made such forcible application of his whip, as to cause his horses to start from the corner of Fifth and Market street, and proceed on the run down the narrow defile, between the Jersey market and the sweet potatoe baskets on the curb stone, overturning sundry articles of earthenware, upsetting one or two carts, and several cole red men, and were only prevented from cooling their mettle some courage in the Delaware, by the intervention of a coal cart, which fortunately blocked up the slip. Near the corner of Fourth and Market st. they encountered a dearborn in which was the wife of Mr. Twaddle, (who resides a few miles from this city, beyond the Schuylkill,) and his daughter, a child about twelve years of age. The horse in the dearborn was forced on the foot path, and Mrs. T. attempted to alight on the pavement. Another sudden jerk of the horse brought the waggon into the street again, and the unfortunate lady, in failing, struck the curb stone. Medical assistance was immediately summoned, but, after suffering the most excruciating torments for about an hour and a half, she expired. The bruises she received might not have proved fatal, if her condition had been less delicate.

Mr. T. had gone, but a short time before the accident occurred, to transact a little business in a store in Fourth street.

Another distressing event has occurred in Philadelphia from the incautious use of fire arms. Robert, one of the sons of Jonathan Smith, Esq. on the 9th inst. in the afternoon, was found in his chamber grievously wounded by a pistol ball, which had entered the upper part of the head. The manner of the occurrence was not known until the following morning; when, happily, a return of reason enabled the unfortunate sufferer to state the circumstances of this melancholy accident. They were as follows; he had loaded a hair trigger pistol some time before and was about to return it to the closet which he had locked. He stooped to pick up his keys which had fallen from his hand upon the floor, and while in the act of stooping, with the pistol in one hand and the other hand extended towards the floor to reach the keys, the pistol went off. The skull was much injured, but medical aid having been promptly afforded, some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A printed catalogue of the works published by Messrs. Carey & Lea, comprises one hundred, making 269 volumes—of which 3 in folio; 13 quarto; 175 octavo; 53 duodecimo; 5 18 mo; 16 24 mo. All of them, except about ten, have been issued within three years. In the same period of time, Messrs. C. & L. have published about fifty other works, exclusive of pamphlets and second editions.

Mr. Anthony Finley, bookseller, has just published a beautiful quarto, entitled "Astronomical Recreations, or Sketches of the Relative Position and Mythological History of the Constellations."—The sketches are illustrated by a series of colored plates, nineteen in number, which are admirably adapted to the design of the work. Its author is Dr. Jacob Green, of this city, son of the Rev. D. Green. He has made in it an important contribution to the cause of "rational pleasure and solid improvement," and can hardly fail, when it shall become known, to realize the hopes which he may have entertained of its success and utility. He thus states its plan and object.

"The design of the present work is to enable those who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the name, the position, and the classical history of the stars, to do it without the use of the celestial globe, or a reference to the numerous volumes of heathen mithology. Such a work appears to be much wanted. As the principal object of the performance is to present the most striking particulars of *ocular astronomy*, in a way most likely to catch the attention and excite the curiosity of the uninstructed, that precise accuracy which should be found in a more scientific work, ought not here to be expected. Considerable labor has been taken to collect, arrange, modify, and methodize the materials which compose the present volume. The Plates have been faithfully reduced from those in the last edition of the magnificent Atlas of *Bode*, published in Germany a few years since, the extent and accuracy of which are known to every one familiar with this subject."

The New-York National Advocate continues to be edited by M. M. Noah, Esq.

The route of the Procession will be the same as published in the Saturday Evening Post of the 11th inst.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20, Schr Dean Swift, Nowin, Wreck of the Hunter, Mzzo.
21. Brig Emeline, Dowdy, St. Jago, via quarantine, sugar, &c.
Ship Pennsylvania, Varnell, Rio Janeiro, via quarantine, Sugar Coffee, Hides, &c.
22. Brig Mary, Brady, Havana, via quarantine, sugar, &c.
23. Brig Rolla, Ray, Havana, via quarantine.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 18. Brig Margaret, Warner, Europe.
Ship Tuscarora, Serrill, Liverpool.
Brig Ontario, Gordon, La Plata.
Schr. L. G. Eyre, Watson, St. Jago de Cuba.
Schr. Independence, Loughhead, Laguira.
Schr. President Burch, Laguira.
Schr. Warren, Reynington, Havana.
20. Brig Beran, M'Kenzie, St. John's, Porto Rico.
Schr. Liberty, Bieves, Laguira.
Mary, Price, St. Jago de Cuba.
21. James M. Tatem, Island of Hayti.
23. Brig Charles Dill, Havana.
24. Ship Wm. Penn, West, Gibraltar.
Brig Lydia & Mary, Painter, Nassau.
Schr. Constitution, Mazoure, Laguira.

ATTENTION—YOUNG MEN!

Those young men of the City and County who intend joining in the procession to escort the illustrious La Fayette into our city, will assemble on Tuesday morning the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock precisely, in Arch between Third and Fourth streets. The procession will form with the right on Third street and display west. By order,

M. J. RHEES, Secretary.

MARRIED,

On the 14th inst. at Harrisburg, Pa. by the Rev. William R. De Witt, JAMES A. MAHANY, Esq. of the county of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Colonel Tahenock, of Harrisburg.

On the 9th inst. at Lancaster, Pa. by the Rev. Mr. Addemand Mr. GUNNING BEDFORD, Editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, and Inspector of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN ELIZA DICKSON of Lancaster.

On the 19th inst at Hollidaysburg, by Samuel P. Dawes, Esq. Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS, to ESTHER L. daughter of the late George Eder, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. by Lewis D. Belair, Esq. Mr. EDWARD WYCHE, to Miss ELIZABETH BERP, both of the County of Philadelphia.

Recently, in Baltimore, by the Rev Dr. Wyatt, Mr. JOHN MILNER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA DONALDSON, of the former city.

On the 16th inst. at Springfield, N. J. by Joseph E. Holmes, Esq. LEWIS WALTON, Merchant, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH STOCKTON, daughter of Job Stockton, of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. JOHN SNYDER to Miss SARAH EVANS M'DOWELL, all of the Northern Liberties.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 4th inst. in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. EUPHROSYNE GROVES.

On Friday afternoon, the 17th instant, Mr. RICHARD FAWKES, in the 46th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. in Rostock, aged 34, Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS, son of the late Capt. William Ellis, of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst. in the 43d year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH ARNIS, jr.

On Thursday evening, aged 18, Miss MARGARETTA HEYSHAM, daughter of the late C. jr. Robert Heysham.

After a few days illness, at Bedford, N. J. Mr. WILLIAM PRICHETT, of this city.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. CUTHBERT TRUMAN, in the 28th year of his age.

On Wednesday afternoon last, after a short illness, Mrs. ALLICE WILLIAMS, wife of James Williams.

On Thursday morning last Mr. CATHARINE, wife of Mr. John Whitall, of Germant wn

On Tuesday, in this city, WILLIAM H. DUFFIELD, late of Lancaster county.

On Tuesday, Mrs CATHARINE CORLET, aged 80, an old and respectable inhabitant of Southwark.

On Sunday morning, the 19th inst. Mr PETER BONNARD, in the 62d year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, the 20th inst after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS.

On Sunday morning, the 19th inst. HANNAH KELLY, in the 79th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, the 19th inst. after a short illness, Riding Master, Mr. Lawsons Clown, Mr. Williams.

The whole to conclude with the Ballet of FLORA'S BIRTH DAY, or the Sports of the Village.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at half past 7, precisely. sept 25

LADIES!

As a number of Gentlemen will be engaged in the procession, and of course cannot give personal protection to their families, the proprietor of the PANORAMA in Eleventh, above High street, has thought it proper to announce, that he has attached to LADIES and their CHILDREN, a Balcony, recently erected, which being attached to his dwelling house, offers superior comfort and convenience. He has already secured the public of the security with which the LA FAYETTE procession may be viewed, and the greater number of the seats being under cover, suggests a preference for this place, which a moment's inspection will confirm.

Tickets from 25 Cents to one Dollar each. Children half price.—A few choice seats may yet be had.

☞ Strangers will find it a convenient situation, as they may be supplied with *refreshments*, and stabling for a number of horses and carriages. sept. 25—2t

La Fayette Procession.

LADIES and gentlemen wishing a situation to view the Procession, in a commodious and substantial place, may be accommodated by applying at No. 130 South second street, near the Custom House. sept 25—2t

VENDUE.

ON Saturday, the 2d of October ensuing, there will be offered for sale, at the Bridge over Mill Creek on the West Chester Road, about two miles from the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, 40,000 second hand BRICKS, and a quantity of LUMBER.

The Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. when the conditions will be made known. By order of the

sept. 25—2t* COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

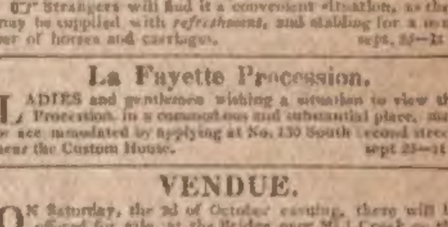
To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, and from Cooper's Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, and a good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a tenantry Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump to it under a shed at the door, Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order, Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank meadow on Rancocus Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept 25—3t*



HUME, Smollet, and Bisset's History of England, Murpha's Tacitus, Hebrew Bibles with points, Scott's Commentaries, Gill's do. Newman's Spanish and English Dictionaries, Stehlenberg's German and English do., Boyer's French and English do., Major Long's Expedition, Ramsay's History of the U. States, and a variety of other Books, cheap as usual, at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. sept. 25—tf

A Teacher, Clerk, Superintendant, or OVERSEER

A PERSON, desirous of embarking in the capacity of either of the above situations, proffers his services, and is willing to go to any State in the Union, providing positive assurances be given for permanency, and ample encouragement. As a Teacher he does not aspire above mediocrity, but will undertake to teach the first rudiments of learning, such as Orthography, by Reading, Writing, Grammar and Arithmetic. Any person having a perfect knowledge of these sciences, will be qualified to conduct any kind of business, independent of abstruse attainments. As a Clerk, Superintendant or Overseer, he need only add, that in all those capacities, he has had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the necessary qualifications to enable him to give general satisfaction.

A line addressed to B. C. and left at this office, (post paid) will receive immediate attention. sept. 25—2t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

The following extract of a letter from Dr. Franklin to Dr. Priestly, expresses in his peculiar way, his indignation at the crimes of tyrants, and the cruelty and folly of war-makers.

A young angel of distinction being sent down to this world on some business, for the first time, had an old courier-spirit assigned him as a guide; they arrived over the seas of Martinico, in the middle of the long day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse. When through the clouds of smoke, he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying; the ships, sinking, burning, or blown into the air; and the quantity of pain, misery, and destruction, the crews yet alive were thus with so much eagerness dealing round to one another; he turned angrily to his guide, and said, You blundering blockhead, you are ignorant of your business; you undertook to conduct me to the earth, and you have brought me into hell! No, sir, says the guide, I have made no mistake; this is really the earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what men (vainly) call humanity."

SALE OF CHILDREN IN MALABAR.

Malabar children are generally a cheap commodity at Anjingo. At the end of the rainy season, when there was no particular scarcity in the interior country, I purchased a boy and girl, about eight or nine years of age, as a present to a lady in Bombay for less money than a couple of pigs in England. I bought the young couple, laid in two months provisions of rice and salt fish for their voyage, and gave each of them four changes of cotton garments, all for the sum of twenty rupees, or fifty shillings. English humanity must not pass a censure on this transaction; it was a happy purchase for the children; they were relieved from hunger and nakedness, and sent to an amiable mistress, who brought them up tenderly, and on leaving India, provided for their future comforts; had I refused to buy them, they would have assuredly have been sold to another, and probably have experienced a miserable bondage with some native Portuguese Christian, whom we do not reckon among the most merciful task-masters. A circumstance of this kind happened to myself; sitting one morning in my verandah, a young fish-woman brought a basket of mullets for sale; while the servant was disposing of them, she asked me to purchase a fine boy, two years of age, then in her arms. On my upbraiding her want of maternal affection, she replied, with a smile, that she expected another in a few weeks, and as she could not manage two, she made me the first offer of her boy, whom she would part with for a rupee. She came a few days afterwards with a basket of fish, but had just sold her child to Signor Manuel Rodriguez, the Portuguese linguist, who though a man of property and a Christian, had thought it necessary to lower the price half a rupee. Thus did this young woman, without remorse, dispose of an only child, for fifteen pence.—*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.*

GARRICK AND THE MUSICIAN.

Garrick, the celebrated comedian, after an absence of two years, returned to the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and had prepared an address to the audience, to be delivered previous to the play. As soon as the applause at his reappearance had a little subsided, and all was silent as the grave, in eager expectation of hearing the address, old Cervetto, better known by the name of *Nosey*, the musician, who sat in the orchestra, anticipated the first line by a tremendous yawn—Aw!—Convulsive laughter among the audience was the consequence, and it was some minutes before the wished for silence could be again restored; that, however, obtained, Garrick delivered his address, and retired. The moment he came off the stage, he flew like lightning to the music room, where, collaring the astonished *Nosey*, he began to abuse him pretty vociferously.—"What—why?—you old scoundrel—you must be the most infernal——" At length poor Cervetto said, "Oh! Mr. Garrick, vat is de matter—vat I have do—oh, God, vat it is?" "The matter, why you old d—d bass viol—just at the a—the very moment I had played with the audience—tickled them like a trout, and brought them to the most accommodating silence—so pat to my purpose—so perfect—that it was, one may say, a companion for Milton's visible darkness,—" "Indeed, Mr. Garrick, it vas no darkness" "Darkness! stupid fool—but how should a man of my reading make himself understood by—a—answer me, was not the whole house, pit, box, and gallery, very still?" "Yes, Sir, indeed—still as a mouse." "Well then, just as that very moment did you not, with your d—d jaws extended wide enough to swallow a six-penny loaf—yawn? Oh, I wish you had never shut your d—d jaws again," "Sure, Mr. Garrick, only if you please hear me von vord, it is alvay the vay—it is indeed, Mr. Garrick, and alvay the vay I go when I haf the greatest *rapture*, Mr. Garrick." The little great man's anger instantly cooled, and he declared that he ought to be forgiven for the wit of the excuse.

Miss Bennet was a great beauty in the days of Swift and Arbuthnot. The latter speaking of her preservation at the French court, says, "amongst other things, I had the honor to carry an Irish lady to court, who was admired, beyond all the ladies in France for her beauty. *She had great honors done her: the huzzar himself was ordered to bring the King's cat for her to kiss.*" Perhaps the kissing of hands came into fashion after the saluting of rabbies went out.

Mr. H***, the Professor of Chemistry in Dublin, who was more remarkable for the clearness of his intellect than the purity of his eloquence, adverted, in one of his lectures, to the celebrated Dr. Boyle, of whose talents he spoke with the highest veneration, and thus concluded his eulogy: "He was a great man," said the Professor, "a very great man. He was the *father* of chemistry, gentlemen, and *brother* of the Earl of Cork."

Examples of Patience in Literary men.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Cooper, (afterwards made Bishop of Lincoln, as a reward for his literary labour,) re-published Elyot's Bibliotheca Elyoto, with the addition of 33,000 words, and many other improvements. He had already been eight years in collecting materials for his edition, when his wife, who was a worthless and malignant woman, going one day into his library, burnt every note he had prepared, upon the pretence that she feared he would kill himself with study. The Doctor shortly came in and seeing the scene of havoc, inquired who was the author of it. His wife boldly avowed that it was herself—the patient man heaved a sigh and said, "Dame, thou hast given me a world of trouble;" and quietly set down to another eight years of hard labour, to regain the notes he had lost!

LA FAYETTE BADGES.

Honour and Gratitude to the Brave!

THE public are respectfully informed, that the above Badges, (which were adopted by a number of respectable meetings of our citizens) representing an elegant and correct likeness of Gen. LA FAYETTE, are now ready and for sale at the Store of Mr Thomas De Silver, No. 183 Market-street.—Also, at No. 300 Market-street.

sept. 18—3t NATHANIEL CALVERT.

NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

INSOLVENTS can have their Petitions legally drawn, and business attended to throughout, on the most reasonable terms, by applying at No. 5, North sixth street, 3d door above Market street.

sept. 11—tf

Drugs, Family Medicines, Paints, &c.

SAMUEL P. SHOEMAKER, keeps constantly on hand and for sale at his Drug Store, No. 259 North Second street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of selected DRUGS and FAMILY MEDICINES, together with PAINTS, OIL, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Attention given at any hour of the night.

sept. 18—3t

Travellers by the following Routes TAKE NOTICE.

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 33, south Third street; at Heskell's Hotel, No. 12, south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 10, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,

Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat.—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown

Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 4 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Millsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Polar-town, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown

Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 6, P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington, at five, o'clock, P. M.—This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.—Returning will leave James Boone's Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
7 mo. 31, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

22,000 Dollars,

TO Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate in this city, at an Interest of 5 cent. It can be divided into 3 or 4 sums. Also, 10,000 Dollars to Loan in small sums, from 500 Dollars to 3000, at 6 per cent. Apply to

MORTIMER & WILTBOHN,
sept. 4—tf Conveyancers, No. 149, Walnut street.

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin COURT, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Bess Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Salleys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 93 South Fifth street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Bainbridge-street. may 15—ly

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order at low prices. aug. 28—6m

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & Keeps for sale, Farm and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 2 North Seventh street. july 17—tf

For Sale at this Office.

SEVERAL volumes of the *New-York Mirror, and Ladies Literary Gazette*, bound, price 2,50 cents. july 7

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

TO THE ELECTORS
Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having been last year honoured with nearly 7,000 of your suffrages for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and now put in nomination for the same by the Democratic Conferees, I again solicit your votes at the ensuing general Election. Should I be elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to. Your fellow citizen,

sept. 18—tf CONRAD WILE.

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Boston, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. E. Smith, offered by S. Porter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 135 Market street; EDWARD D. GARRIGUES, No. 215 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th*, 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 10, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannays, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 187 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Riddee, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Isham & Beaumont, Druggists.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has *my* signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [18—tf

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st, where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

NEEDLES.

JUST received, 100,000 of R. Hemming & Son's real Silver Eyed NEEDLES, warranted genuine, will be sold wholesale or retail.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE and FANCY GOODS, by

J. B. BAXTER,
sept 4—6t No. 248 South Second street.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,
S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,			$ 00	to $ 00
Do.	do.	do. Monroes,	1 50	1 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do. coarse do.	1 00	1 1 25
Boys' Monroes, best quality,			87 1-2	1 00
Do. fine Shoes, do.			87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.			62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,			1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do. Bootheels,			1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,			87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. Bootheels,			1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,			50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,			87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.			75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap.

June 12—6m

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis.—aug 14

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WEDDOW, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 140 Chesnut to No. 164 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 176.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton MATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. F. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 168 South Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 103 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 139 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 135 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Statue, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 103 Vine street.—3

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 175 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 2d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.
Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Canfield's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading,	$ 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I RESPECTFULLY offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the next General Election.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, August 11, 1824. } [21—6t

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 46, South Fifth, near Arch street, where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with languor, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly careless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—3m

BOARDING.

A FEW more Young Men can be accommodated by immediate application to the Subscriber, No. 11 Franklin Court. J. M. G.

sept. 4—tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this establishment, will be resumed on Monday, the 30th inst. In the female apartment, superintended by the subscriber, are taught, all the branches, requisite to a substantial, female, English Education.

WM J. BEDLOCK

The Boy's Apartment, conducted jointly by the subscribers, will re-open on the same day. The branches taught in this room, and the terms in both, will be made known at the institution, No. 42 CROWN STREET.

WM. J. BEDLOCK,
aug. 28—6t EDWIN YOUNG.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Black, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations to references, will find every facility in suppying them. Clerks with situations. feb. 21—tf

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER.

Recollections for the Public.

THE public will recollect that the scheme the tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, 13th Class, are disposed of, the earlier the Lottery will be determined. They will also recollect that the Tickets will shortly advance to 7 Dollars, and that now they can be had for 6—the saving of a dollar is an object worthy of recollection now a days. They will further recollect that this Lottery was granted for the advancement and improvement of Internal Navigation, and it behoves every individual to come forward and by the purchase of a Ticket or share aid in facilitating this great and important undertaking—their venture may be the simple means of enriching them for life. Amount of scheme,

37,750 DOLLARS,

All to be distributed in 5 minutes!!! Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Whole tickets,	$6 00	Quarters	$1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

Certificates of Packages, containing nine ticket, will be sold at the following rates:

Whole packages	$33 60	Quarter	$8 40
Half do.	16 80	Eighth	4 20

Tickets may be had at the above rates until the 1st of October; on which day they will advance to SEVEN dollars.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5672	do	6	is	$36432
6914 Prizes.				$87,750

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 107, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. sept. 11—tf

A FRENCH CLASS.

C. TAYLOR respectfully informs those gentlemen who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French Language, that he proposes to commence teaching the said language to an EVENING CLASS, on Monday the 4th of October. For further particulars apply at Mr. Cox's Seminary, South Second street, directly opposite Plumb street, upper apartments.

N. B.—C. T. gives private lessons to pupils of both sexes in the above language, as well as in any part of an English and Mathematical education. sept. 11—3t*

J. COX's SEMINARY,

No. 97, Filbert Street, first door below 10th street.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the flattering encouragement afforded him, and informs them that he has engaged Mr. John B. Ducomb to teach the LATIN and FRENCH Languages, and to assist in teaching ALL THE BRANCHES of useful knowledge connected with a liberal ENGLISH Education, and is encouraged to hope from his assertion and experience to give entire satisfaction to all who may honour him with their confidence in the education of their children; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the support and patronage of the public. Terms made known at the Seminary. J. COX.

sept. 11—3t

LAND AGENT.

BROKER AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,
No. 3 North Sixth street, 3d door above Market.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened an Office at the above place; where he offers his services in the purchase and sale of Real Estate of every description. Agency business in general, drawing of deeds, bonds, mortgages, agreements, bills of sale, assignments, powers of attorney, articles of co-partnership, leases, &c. also, insolvents bonds and petitions legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, and all other writings in the line of conveyancing—likewise procuring and putting out money on interest, and notes of land discounted, and generally in the performance of all duties as services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

CHARLES M. PAGE.

N. B. A Register is regularly kept open for entering Ferry, city property, and ground rents for sale—where every information will be given to persons disposed to purchase or sell.

sept 4—3t

ENGLISH ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber, late pupil of the Rev. Dr. Ogny, and the Rev. Dr. Wylie, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he commenced on Monday, the 23d ultimo, a School for the instruction of young gentlemen, in the different branches of English Literature, including Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriber has had several years experience in teaching as Assistant to the Rev. Mr. Crawford, and in various Boarding Schools, and as he intends to observe the same course of instruction and discipline so successfully pursued by Mr. Crawford, he hopes that the youth committed to his care, will receive the same advantages they did under that celebrated instruct